The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM. | REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES. | SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874. NUMBER 46.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

GEO. T. RUBY.....Editor.

HENRY A. CORBIN.....Publisher.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: CASH.

ONE YEAR	$2 00
SIX MONTHS	1 00
THREE MONTHS	75
SINGLE COPY	5

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

☞ Col. W. B. BARRETT is our special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

The following are the newly elected members of this Committee:

S. B. PACKARD, Chairman.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

B. F. Joubert, W. P. Loan, R. A. Bray, C. E. Lodge.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

P. B. S. Pinchback, Michael Hahn, T. B. Stamps, J. L. Herwig.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

T. A. Cage, F. Riard, L. E. Bentley, Leo Darrall.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

C. C. Antoine, E. W. Dewees, Rafor Bland, George Y. Kelso.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Harris, J. E. Burton, D. C. Hill, Allen Greene.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

John Gair, L. J. Souer, John E. Breaux T. T. Allain.

AT LARGE.

Benjamin F. Flanders, James F. Casey, James Longstreet, James Lewis, C. W. Lowell, O. C. Blandin.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Melpomene and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7½ o'clock. J. C. Miller, President; George C. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Goddess Hall, Erato between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glaudon, President; A. Perilot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. C. P. Ladd, President; John Pulliam, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner of Conti and Treme streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malcolm, President; Chas. P. Vigers, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Jules Lamabare, President; O. P. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne near Ursaline streets. M. F. Joubert, President; L. Lamanlere, Secretary.

Seventh Ward—C. J. Adolphe, President; M. A. Penault, Secretary; meets at the corner of Dauphine and Union streets, Monday night.

Eigth Ward—P. Burns, President; William J. Ennis, Secretary, meets on Urquhart street Wednesday night.

Ninth Ward—Tom Carey, President; J. Blandin, Secretary; meets at the corner of Mazant and Dauphine streets, Thursday night.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB—First Street, near Liberty street, J. A. Kyser, President; meets every Tuesday.

Eleventh Ward—Edward Williams, President; E. J. Mallang, Secretary; meets at the corner of Sixth and St. Patrick street; Monday night.

Twelfth Ward—A. Anderson, President; E. B. Falls, Secretary; meets at Jefferson Hall, Friday night.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Morning Star Hall, Cadez between Camp and Chestnut streets, A. Dejoie, President, J. B. Malony, Secretary.

Fourteenth Ward—Eli Johnston, President; H. Powell, Secretary; meets on Broadway street, Tuesday night.

Fifteenth Ward—A. Dumont, President; Charles Hall, Secretary; meets on Valette street, near Bourg, Monday night.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Claiborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Claiborne, President, d. McCray, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets. P. Sutton, President; P. D. J. Secretary.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.

Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party, the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the forefront of journalism, and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes especial claim to

A Family Newspaper,

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department

Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE,

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER,

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans, in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gathering. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The Inter-Ocean has the largest aggregation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the United States, in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY.

By mail (payable in advance), per year	$12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months	3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra)	2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.

By mail, per year, (in advance)	$ 3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance)	11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance)	16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance)	25 00

One FREE copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.

By mail, per year (in advance)	$ 1 50
Club of four (in advance)	5 00
Club of ten (in advance)	12 00
Club of twenty (in advance)	20 00

One FREE copy with every club of twenty.

☞ Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

☞ Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address

INTER-OCEAN,

119 Lake street, Chicago.

RAILROADS.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains Depart and Arrive as follows: From Calliope street Depot.

DEPART.	
Express	a. m.
Mail	5 p. m.
ARRIVE.	
Express	10:30 p. m.
Mail	8:00 a. m.

☞ Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

☞ Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.

E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MAY 21.

Trains leave Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily	8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	3:15 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily	4 p. m.
ARRIVE.	
Coast accommodation, daily, except Sunday	9:50 a. m.
Express and Mail daily	2 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily	11 p. m.

The 2 p. m. Express train will stop only at regular Telegraph Stations, between this city and Ocean Springs. This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs. Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

F. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.

S. H. STUART, Gen. Supt.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875. EIGHTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE.

The Art Journal of America,

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—*THE ALDINE.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the finest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *THE ALDINE* will be most appreciated after it is bound up, at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, *THE ALDINE* is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost: and then, there is the chromo, besides.*

The artistic illustration of American scenery, originated with *THE ALDINE*, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of *THE ALDINE* is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slighest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *THE ALDINE* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all *THE ALDINE* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500, are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *THE ALDINE*. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance*. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

ONE SUBSCRIPTION, ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION,

$8.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of *THE ALDINE* 50 Cents.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

38 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK

LITTLE OLD BACHELOR.

Little old bachelor—that's what he's called—
In his high chair you may see him installed.
Thoughtful he looks; he is quaintly precise;
Why, he could give you a world of advice!
Those little hands never made a mud-pie;
Those pretty eyes of the girls are quite shy;
All of his actions go on the old way,
Little old bachelor, four years to-day.

What he puts on must be neat as a pin,
If not, a terrible state he is in!
What does he look like? Now guess if you can.—
A queer little boy, or a little old man?
Hard to be suited, and dainty of taste,
Calm and collected, he never makes haste.
Ever seen any one act in this way?
Little old bachelor, four years to-day!

[Hearth and Home.

TENNYSON, THE ENGLISH POET LAUREATE.

James T. Field whose excellences as a *literateur* and public lecturer are widely known and appreciated, in a recent lecture on England's great poet, Alfred Tennyson, says of him:

"The Laureate is now between sixty and seventy. And although he has a broad scholarly stoop in his shoulders, he still represents a magnificent figure. When I first saw him—how many years ago—he had the same head in his form but he struck me as one of the giants of the earth, a son of Anak dropped into the nineteenth century. His hair was long, thick and raven black, flowing in a kind of lordly fashion over his shoulders, and his brow and sharply-outlined nose suggested Dante. His ample throat is always fully exposed to the weather.

"He is commonly quite careless in his costume, and he told me one day at Farringford that he only changed his suit of grey when they had a parson dinner, and that he would never wear a stove-pipe hat again habitually, but that he always kept an old one hanging up in the hall to wear at funerals.

"I met him first at his rooms in the Temple. It was a strange figure that sat before the fire toasting slices of bread for our repast. It was clad in a long, gray dressing gown, reaching to the feet, homely and queer, but the head of the person in it was god-like and grand. The voice had a deep swelling richness in it, unlike any human voice I had ever heard before. It was grand and sonorous, and musical to the ear. It recalled one of his own lines—

'I heard time flowing through the middle of the night.'

"The morning I was with him in the Temple Chambers he had received from the printers some proofs of portions of the 'Idyls of the King,' a poem not then advanced beyond three or four chapters. There and then I heard chaunted for the first time from his lips the story of 'Enid and Elaine.' I think chaunted is the true word to apply to his own poems. Certainly, the manner of it is *sui generis*, and may not be classed with any school elocution I ever heard of. He has a theory that poetry should always be given out with the rhythm accentuated, and the music of the verse strongly emphasized, and he does it with a power that is marvelous.

"Bear in mind, please, that it is the full swell of the ode, or the lyric, or the blank verse, he strives to give when he reads, and not so much the meaning of the poem, that he takes for granted the listener has studied and knows all about. He has a way of dropping his voice at the end of a line which is sometimes startling. For instance, sitting with him alone one day, he fell into discourse about some of the great masters of rythm, and he quoted from Gray's "Progress of Poesy" these lines with tremendous effect:

'Though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion
That the Theban eagle bear
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deeps of air.'

"Then laying his hand on a copy of Milton, which always stood near him, he said: 'But here is the grand organist of verse who always married sound to sense when he wrote.' Listen to him and mark the swelling music of its diction:

'The imperial ensign which full high advanced
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich emblazed,
Seraphic arms and trophies; all the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.'

"I ventured to recall that magnificent passage in the fourth book of 'Paradise Regained,' describing Athens and its seats of learning, and asked him to read it to me. Every line of that grand Miltonian picture of the 'Eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence,' was familiar to me, but Tennyson gave a new strength and word in it, and made me feel the great author as I had never done before. Long before it was printed he repeated to me his superb fragment of Boadicea, and I shall never forget how he rolled out these lines with his deep, tremendous utterance:

'Thine the liberty, thine the glory, thine the deeds to be celebrated,
Think the myriad-rolling ocean, lighthead shadow illimitable.'

"No modern poet has had such a sympathy with and so truthfully described the sea in all its moods as Tennyson. When the full fury of recitation is upon him he likes to give splendid passages from Homer in Greek—that passage, for instance, describing the waves smiting the rocks, and the effect of the deep vowel sounds in his thunderous tones is magnificent. Some who listen to Tennyson's chaunting suffer and cannot endure it, but I could hear it at intervals through all time. I would go a great distance at any day to hear his powerful voice rolling and breaking into unsung melodies.

Of the present condition of affairs in Arkansas the Washington *National Republican* says:

"The present revolution in Arkansas is nothing more nor less than an assault upon the work and policy of the National Republican party. In that State to-day the cause that Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox is again triumphant. It is the cause of State's rights, and if the Republican party is ready to surrender all that it has contended for during the last fourteen years, if it is ready to give up the results of the war, this is the time to do it. The Baxter party in Arkansas throw back in the face of Congress the terms Congress imposed when it admitted her Senators and Representatives to seats in its body. They have torn the compact in twain and proclaimed to the whole country that its provisions are no longer binding upon them. Mr. Smith and Mr. Garland are of very little consequence in this whole matter. There is a great principle at stake; Arkansas has taken a course which, if allowed to go unpunished, will be taken up as a precedent by every State in the South, and we shall be carried back to the point from which we started thirteen years ago, to the treason of the Davises and the Toombses in the Senate, to the Charleston harbor and the long, long years of blood and slaughter and suffering. We believe, to a certain extent, in State's rights; but not in those State's rights which justify secession, which inaugurate revolution and anarchy, as in Arkansas. This is the question for the Government and for the Republican party, as the representative of the Government."

THE THEORY THAT IS RUINING THE SOUTH.

In republishing the following excerpts from a sermon on the above mentioned subject, delivered by Justin D. Fulton D. D. at Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn., and reported at length in *The Outlook*, a religious Baptist weekly published in New York, we are sure our readers will be amply rewarded on perusal by the ably logical, masterful and Christian manner in which it is presented.—ED.

TEXT.—Acts 17: 26, 27—"And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him and find him, though he is not far from every one of us."

Theories though they seem lighter than air, are the weightiest things about us. They are the product sometimes of ignorance—sometimes of diligent investigation—now they are born of the teachings of revelation and now of the boastful assumptions of science. No matter how derived, they become important to whoever adopts them, and to them man pledges capability, thought and life itself. Theories held Europe in thrall, though they were the outgrowth of error, and they threaten to wreck the hopes of humanity because they have not been displaced by the truth. Theories divided the nation, called forth armies, and cursed the country with a fratricidal war; and, until one can supplant them with better and wiser ones, you cannot end the strife. It is a theory which is ruining the South at this hour. It is filling with doubt the minds of the people; because of it, violence characterizes the multitude. Murders are of frequent occurrence, and crime unblushingly stalks forth the master of the situation. This is not all. The theory permeates with its ramifications of the press and the purposes of politicians. It infects society with disease and paralyzes the body politic with weakness. It dishonors Christianity, dwarfs manhood and destroys prosperity. It says to capital, Stop and hold thy hand. It permits streams, that might be made musical with revolving spindles and the flying shuttles, with the clang of the hammer and the rattle of machinery, to go unfettered to the sea. It keeps lands, long shadowed with forests, unimproved, which might be changed from being a wilderness into a garden, and it gives fields, once fertile, whose glory was the bloom of the cotton plant and the stalwart growth of the sugar cane, and other products which enriched the planter in his palatial home and the merchant in his warehouse—it gives these broad savannahs back to barrenness, and leaves the people without thrift and without hope.

* * * * * * *

THE DEVELOPMENT THEORY.

The development theory places the brute and the man on the same level, and declares that all the vitalities, whether of animals, of fishes, or of reptiles, of birds or of beasts, are individually and inherently immortal and undying, or that human souls are not so. The difference between the dying and the undying—between the spirit of a brute that goeth downward and the spirit of a man that goeth upward—is not a difference infinitesimally or even atomically small. It possesses all the breadth of the eternity to come, and is an infinitely great difference.

Forewarned is to be forearmed. Never did I see the peril of this theory as when one of the most intelligent gentlemen of the South claimed that the negro was of a different genus. Then I became aware that the strong dislike with which the black population are regarded by the whites throughout the country generally, must dispose the men who hate them to receive with favor whatever plausibilities go to show that they are not of one blood with themselves, and that they owe to them none of the duties of brotherhood. When we remember that a professor at Harvard and several of the American naturalists claim that, though the species be properly but one, it is according to the known analogies, both of plants and animals, that it should have originated in various centres—a conclusion which denies the teachings of Moses, in Genesis; of Paul, in Acts—a conclusion which makes the death of Christ of no avail for the Red Men of the forest, or for the African in his native wild, or in the midst of our own Christian civilization, we perceive the peril that confronts us. The second Adam died for but the descendants of the first. So thoroughly is revolution pledged to the unity of the species, that, if all the nations be not made of one blood, there is, in the theological sense, neither first nor second Adam; Christ, according to the apostle, hath not risen, consequently is the nation, and all men are yet in their sins. Further, the ties of brotherhood introduced by Christ are broken, and there are races of men, reckoned by millions, in which we may recognize our slaves and victims, but not our brothers and neighbors.

Adopt this theory and we are under no greater obligations to attempt to Christianize, educate and ameliorate the condition of the negro than we are to attempt to tame and utilize the buffalo herds that sweep across the western prairie. The negro becomes a beast, and to kill him is not a crime, but may be a duty. It shall be proven he, in any way, threatens to interfere with the progress of humanity. Can any theory be more anti-Christian or barbarous.

I.—THE THEORY IN REMAINS RUIN TO THE SOUTH, INASMUCH IT UPROOTS THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.

The truth remains God made of one blood all nations of men, and there is no more reason why we should object to its application to the negro than to the Italian or German, or to ourselves. Indeed, Christ declares, "whosoever gives to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water, only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." It is because of this truth the Christianity of the North entered upon the work of elevating, of Christianizing and of educating the ignorant masses, black and white, thrown upon our hands as the result of the civil war.

It is because of this fact that those who are blessed, who have committed themselves to the work, and those who, from policy or fear, or from a caste feeling, oppose it, are compelled to suffer loss. Men, occupying pulpits and editorial chairs, may be afraid to identify themselves with the interests of the negro, but our Lord is not. He died for them, as for us.

2. This theory opposes and forbids a recognition, not only of the truth contained in the declaration, that "God made of one blood all nations of men," but also of the principle underlying the Declaration of Independence, which "holds these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

for years the idol of the South, held to this view, with millions, North and South, who followed his lead. This made slavery possible. The war overthrew slavery. Then came freedom. Reason and nature made a denial of rights, on account of color, impossible; hence colored suffrage and the guaranty of equality before the law, and the consent of the governed. Such is the true idea of Republican government according to American institutions. It is the opinion of the unreflecting, but the people South, who behave themselves, are in the enjoyment of these blessings.

It is, alas! a mistake. As Sumner said: "The slave masters, driven from their first intrenchments, occupy intermediate defenses. Property in man is abandoned; but they now insist that the freedman shall not enjoy political rights. Liberty has been won, but the battle for equality is pending. The victory may be delayed, but not lost. All who set themselves against equality will be overborne, for it is the cause of humanity. Not the rich and the proud, but the poor and lowly, will be the favorites of an enfranchised Republic." So said the great philanthropist. He died pleading for the Civil Rights Bill. It was lost. His former associates may hesitate and stop, but God marches on. And He has said: "I will punish the world for their evil, and the wicked for their iniquity; and I will cause the arrogancy of the proud to cease, and will lay low the haughtiness of the terrible. *I will make a man more precious than fine gold, even a*

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....Editor

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874.

☞ All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

☞ The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

In a well-written article on "Our Political Duty," the *Progressive American* of New York replies to some strictures of the *Times* of that city, and sums up its argument thus:

"It is folly to suppose that John Brown, whose devotion to the cause of freedom cost him his life, and who while on the way to the gallows took a little child in his arms and kissed it, loved it because it was colored, not at all; it was because his great heart beat for the oppressed everywhere. Who would do the Hon. Charles Sumner the dishonor of supposing that he would not have devoted the same energies in behalf of a race of another color under like circumstances; to suppose otherwise is to take from him that which made him the noblest of God's creatures—his love of justice to all men. Thanks to the efforts of these great men and their co-workers. Our position no longer calls for their sympathy, and now it becomes us to defend ourselves, we have the power, we need the will; we must learn the method; the ballot is the weapon of offense and defense.

"Hitherto we have been on the defensive; it now becomes necessary to be aggressive, and this requires caution and skill, or else it must result in disaster. To hurl one's strength against a rock head foremost, in order to move it, would only result in beating ones brains out, without effecting or moving the rock. It is necessary to resort to skill and its appliances to move it with ease. This same principle is true in politics whatever advantage a minority, and very often a majority gains, is by skillful manœuvering. We have eight hundred thousand votes, and they are worth just as much as the same number of whites, and no more. They are, as the parties stand, a balance of power, and if properly handled, can play a conspicious part in the politics of this country; and what we want we can get, but let us stop petitioning until we can bring a political pressure to sustain our petitions, and this can be done only by placing ourselves in a position that will command the attention of both parties, and above all things to avoid extremes. We must stand between the two and not be entirely lost in either party, and need have nothing to fear."

Commenting on the result of the election in South Carolina the Vicksburg *Plain Dealer* of the 28th ult., says:

"Our Democratic exchanges are quite jubilant over what they supposed was an election of a colored Democrat to the next Congress over Hon. J. H. Rainey, the present member from South Carolina. From the Columbia Union, which is before us, we see that Mr. Rainey is elected, notwithstanding the trick the opposition tried to play on him, by having some of the unsuspecting colored people vote for *James* H. Rainey instead of *Joseph* H. Rainey. Kershaw, who the opposition was sure was elected, is defeated badly. South Carolina sends an unbroken Republican delegation to the next Congress. Mackey, the Independent candidate, who was elected from the Charleston District is a good Republican, and the Democrats are welcome to all the comfort they can get from his election. He is sound on the goose. The Senate stands, Republicans 21; Democrats 7; Independent Republicans 5. The House stands, Republicans 72; Democrats 38, Independent Republicans 19. Chamberlin's majority is about fifteen thousand. South Carolina is, therefore safe. Mississippi will do better than that next year, mark what we say."

Our U. S. Senator elect, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, took his departure for Washington this morning. It is now highly probable that the delay heretofore had in the seating of Gov. Pinchback will be early determined in his admission.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, who has been absent visiting his new field of usefulness as President of Alcorn University in Mississippi, returned to our city on Monday. The Doctor will probably depart for his accepted labors about the 15th of the month.

LOUISIANA AND CONGRESS.

From the organization of free government in this State, the intensified spirit of insubordination and opposition to rightful authority and the law has been as apparent as unfortunately it has been too common to all sections of the South.

Assent of an influential landed class, who, in the theory and practical enforcement of reconstruction, were permitted retention, though temporarily, because of the rebellion, shorn of immediate political power, has been never cordial and always sullen upon all measures consequent to rehabilitation. When in the course of rapidly changing events these could exert an open and direct political influence outside of the constantly recurring scenes of turbulence and crime, resulting from their political opposition, the country ascertained how uncertain in much was the tenure of those laws, wisely intended, if accepted, to heal the wounds of civil war and fratricidal strife.

For the past ten years there has been no stability nor adhesion to the determined order of things incident to a healthful community; but always disquietude and insubordination of a character retarding trade, hindering agriculture and marring the physical development and advancement of the State in every way possible to an organized system of resistance.

The peculiar conditions attendant on the induction in office of the present State administration and the aggression of the opposition thereto in armed insurrection, has but hastened the culmination of a determined purpose of the opponents to the national system of reconstruction; observable throughout the South, and particularly apparent in Arkansas where a revolution has already ensued.

Questions affecting so nearly the rights and immunities of the people of these States must be adjusted; and where manifestly the known conditions of Congressional enactments have been violated and oppression and misrule resulted, Congress needs must determine once and for all how far the old spirit of rebellion may go in the retrogressive ways of the past.

One of the duties therefore of the present Congress in its pending session is the settlement of the case of Louisiana.

The present government was the choice of a majority of its citizens to-day, however weak in the ability to enforce its authority, it is the recognized legal administration of the State. Congress in the acceptance of its officers impliedly in the seating of its Congressmen, members of the House, has already taken action behind which it cannot well go in any reverse procedure.

There but remains to the final solution of its own acts the seating of Senator Pinchback in the Senate. This done, all questions as to the *de jure* form of the present government cease. No joint resolution of Congress or any other plan than the simple one proposed will however avail. We shall be cursed with semi-revolution, turbulence and broils until the possession of these State offices are so resolved that the large class of political malcontents, whose constant aim has been their attainment, are relegated to the plain duty of citizens and taught to rely upon the peaceful service of ballots in the future, and not mob violence nor bullets.

A noticeable feature of the present visit of Knights Templar to our city is the fact that representatives of the several States of the Union, irrespective of political predilections, have called on and become acquainted with several of our leading and representative colored citizens. The result of which intercourse will be a more perfect understanding in the future of many vexed questions now disturbing the public mind.

The many strangers to our city, representatives from Maine to Texas, must not fail to call on Staub, the pioneer cheap news dealer, at 69 Canal street, for the latest Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern dailies, as well as also the illustrated weeklies and magazines of the country.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

Whatever may have been the peculiarly distinct party basis upon which the present city government came into power, one fact cannot be ignored, that it owes its existence and success in great part to the contribution of colored votes. We say nothing of the unwisdom of so many of our colored suffragans in so casting their ballots—especially under the avowed party intentions of their newly formed allies; but the fact remains that they so did, and in justice and equity they are entitled to a degree of consideration from the victors, which, it is to be hoped, for what those among the most prescient of the Democratic leaders have all along asserted, their party will honor, to the end that in future the colored vote may continue and be of service to that party.

We frankly avow that as the steady advocate of republican measures and principles, we do not expect "to make a silk purse of a sow's ear;" and therefore are not at all sanguine that the newly inaugurated White League and Democratic city government will remember their colored allies. We should be, indeed, agreeably disappointed if the Mayor and his Council should so far forget their purely partisan notions and act with the wisdom of utilizing the goodly number of colored votes they received by a fair share of representation in the offices under their control.

We invite their attention to this matter, suggesting, that now is their opportunity to demonstrate both here and to the country that they and their political associates have so far accepted the inevitable, bowing to the remorseless logic of events as to now and hereafter put in practical operation their acknowledgement of the manhood and citizenship of the colored voter. Should this be done we shall have attained a progress in the true path of success that will redound to the permanent peace and prosperity of all our people.

We observe that Messrs. Aristide Mary and John F. Staes have brought suit in the Fourth District Court, under the provisions of the State Civil Rights' bill, against Mr. L. Placide Canonge, lessee of the Opera House, for, respectively, the sums of $500 and $450 damages in being refused admittance to said public place of amusement, on account of their race identity and color. In this case the plaintiffs are both gentlemen, Creoles, of wealth and culture who, have heretofore had access to the public rights, now denied. Under the previous rulings of this court and the plain letter of the law they will undoubtedly gain their suit. If in the light of to-day, with the rights of citizenship irrevocably attained, theatre managers will yet continue to make foolish distinctions against accepted people of color, they deserve to pay the penalty their senseless regulations incur.

We have always been an admirer of the pluck and steady adhesion to duty evinced by our old friend, Gen. Tom Anderson, the State Senator from the St. Landry Parish District; and this feeling for him is increased, if it be as reported in our morning papers, that he has announced his determination to execute the plain duties of his membership on the Returning Board without fear or favor of League threats or intimidation, whether of the one party or the other. An old citizen, thoroughly acquainted with the composition and character of those who would coerce the Board into weak and wrongful acts, Gen. Anderson has simply expressed the feeling of all true and honorable men in the strong Saxon terms with which he avowed his official purpose. In this connexion we may add Mr. Kenner has alike demonstrated his official integrity and manhood in a similar avowal.

Has Von Arnim beaten Bismarck? In Europe the diplomatic gossip say he has. It was a struggle to suppress letters which Bismarck apprehended the Emperor might see, and the story is that Von Arnim has managed to deliver the letters to the Emperor.

THE CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22, 1874.

To the Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

The defeats of the Republican party in the November State elections were, naturally enough, followed by an avalanche of moralising articles in the party press devoted to the important work of analysing and defining the causes which led to them. Each individual editor, viewing the situation from his own local standpoint, has constructed a theory based upon the fact nearest at hand, or upon such of those facts as seemed to him to bear an intimate and important relation to the unlooked for and surprising results of the elections. The fact that the elections held were State elections naturally suggested the theory of local causes to account for the result; while the equally important fact of a like result in all parts of the country was equally suggestive of some general cause operating without reference to State lines, but as a consequence of the conduct of the party at large. Sufficient time has elapsed since the elections to afford newspapers of all classes an opportunity of expressing the views of their editors and correspondents in reference to the result, in the fullest manner, and as they have done so, it *may be* considered that the matter is worthy of no further thought. However, with all due deference to the gentlemen of the press, I venture to remark that after a somewhat extended examination of the various theories proposed I fail to be convinced that their discussions have fully exhausted the subject; for the reason that neither any one nor all of those proposed has, in my opinion, fully taken in consideration all the elements necessary in order to form a correct conclusion. In regard to one or two, and only so many points, there seems to be substantial unanimity of opinion. All agree that the Republican party entered into, or upon, the campaigns which preceded the elections in a divided and demoralized condition, the consequence of previous internal dissensions and of the struggles of rivals contending for the leadership or the spoils; all agree that the party was heavily handicapped with the odious record of many of its candidates, and all agree in ringing the changes on the phrases "salary grab," "credit mobilier," "third term," and such other forms of expression as have acquired a technical and objectionable meaning in political parlance. A large class, moreover, are very dogmatic and querulous in laying almost the whole blame for the defeat upon the Civil Rights' Bill, assigning to this measure a more important agency in bringing about the defeat than to all the other assumed causes combined. In their opinion, the negro is, *ma e eno'* the cause of all the troubles, and the failure of the party to carry out its own cardinal principles is with an exquisitely ridiculous, logical inconsistency attributed to the unpopular political element as a fault. But as nearly all the afore-mentioned opinions and theories were expressed and mooted directly after the elections, and before the lapse of sufficient time for calm and careful consideration, it may well be doubted whether the subject of the causes of the Republican defeat have even yet been fully discussed, and it remains to be considered whether or not all the causes that conspired to produced them have even yet been brought forward and elucidated. The conviction that these questions must be answered in the negative, and that it is a matter as well of duty as of policy to point out some of the more important omissions, leads the writer to contribute his quota toward supplying the deficiency. Without further preliminaries therefore it may be mentioned that the very singular and, indeed, even yet inexplicable handling of the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was one of the blunders or crimes for which the Republican party was held responsible, and which did that party a great amount of harm. The thirty branches of that institution held the scanty savings of hundreds of colored men, women and children, and of perhaps no smaller a number of white persons in all parts of the country. The depositors were led by the representatives of the bank to believe that the faith of the party, if not that of the nation, was pledged to secure the safety of their funds. But one suspension followed another, accompanied by assurances each time that they were but temporary, and then, all at once, when the depositors were enjoying the comforting assurance that all was well, that an official investigation had shown that the bank could pay ninety-seven per cent at call, without any apparent reason, and without any attempt to consult the wishes of depositors, the institution was placed in liquidation, and commissioners appointed at high salaries to wind up its affairs at their leisure. At many points the branches of the institution were so situated that it was in their power to have extended great relief to the people, and to have greatly strengthened themselves strictly as business houses; but, by bad management, they failed to do the good, and did not fail to work great damage to the Republican party. Hundreds of influential colored men who had stood forth for years as sponsers, in their respective communities, for the local branches, and who had, in good faith and implicit confidence, labored to secure for them the confidence of the people, were greatly injured in influence by its wretched final management, and unutterably disgusted by the discovery that they had been victimized by a syndicate, when they supposed that they were cooperating with a corporation actuated by the grandest motives of benevolence and philanthropy. Secondly, it is a significant fact that, for the last year or two, a large proportion of the non-political literature of the country has been on the opposite side to the Republican party, though finding nothing commendable in either the record or the policy of its various opponents. Scribner's Monthly and A. S. Barnes & Co. International Review may be mentioned as examples of the class of periodicals to which reference is made. The influence of such periodicals as these may be secondary in its efforts upon the minds of the class of citizens which engages most actively in politics; but they reach those of a very large class,—those who, having little confidence in the utterances of strictly partisan and political publications, form their opinions and regulate their actions by and from the information obtained from what they consider more reliable sources. It seems to be a very easily demonstrated fact that, chiefly through the influence exerted by such publications, public sentiment in the North has been moulded to the conviction that peace and tranquility can be secured in the South only by the return of the Democratic party to power; that the negro has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the ability to maintain there, republican forms of government. It may be an unpalatable admission to make, but it is nevertheless unmistakably true, that to a very large portion of even the intelligent white people of the North, the Republican party of the South appears simply as a rank and file of ignorance, led and managed by villainy, the former reckless from stupidity and inconsideration; the latter, from dishonesty, selfishness and ambition. The simple fact that this is not true, by no means proves that thousands do not believe it to be so, and act accordingly.

Again, it is a political axiom that every great party contains at least two important elements, the progressive and reactionary, and that very slight circumstances sometimes determine which of the two shall control the policy of the party. As a rule, the reactionary element recoils and marches over to the enemy at the most critical junctures—upon a mere pretext deserting, and often creating a panic among the steadfast by so doing. Just after Bull Run, the reactionary element in the nation mustered in force and almost carried the day. In Israel, the reactionary element almost rendered it the universal public sentiment that, even under the leadership of Jehovah, the people could not go up and possess the land. So in the recent campaigns, the reactionary element cried out: "We cannot carry the Civil Rights' Bill. Sumner is dead and Grant is unfriendly, and even the colored people themselves are longing for the fleshpots of the Land of Bondage." The reactionary element controlled the party sentiment, the party dared not contend for its own cardinal principle, time-serving and vacillating expediencies consumed the strength of the party, and men of positive convictions refused to participate in a mere scramble for spoils, or to waste their strength in securing the reelection of men who had feared to carry to the legitimate results the principles in which the party had glorified from its very inception. Many able mathematicians have computed just how many votes the Republican party lost by the pendency of the Civil Rights' Bill and by the Louisiana trouble. Should not the account be balanced by estimating how many votes the party lost by its failure to pass the Civil Rights' Bill and by its failure to admit Gov. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate? Or, are we to suppose that the rank and file of the party are so devoted to their official representatives that no amount of dereliction of duty will shake their fealty to party? and that even such unreconcilable and self-contradictory actions as the recognition of the State government and the ignoring of Pinchback's precisely analogous claims are received by the party with such serenity as to occasion no diminution of zeal and no loss of strength in the election? *Crenat Judæus Apella, non ego.* The unpleasant fact must be admitted that in reference to both the Louisiana case and the Civil Rights' Bill, Congress was neither hot nor cold; and, consequently, frittered away the moral strength of the party. The most unpleasant fact connected with the political retrospect of the past two years is, however, that it is apparent that in the South where the colored element possesses the greatest political power it is the policy of many white, so called Republicans, to repress, discourage and crush out all manly spirit manifested by intelligent colored men and to give the preference in all cases to those who are best calculated to be used as tools for the aggrandizement of those who wish to be leaders. So long as a colored man is willing to be led blind-fold and serve as a stepping-stone to enable men of this class to vault into the seat of power, he is a "monstrous fine" negro; but let him manifest any disposition to understand the political situation for himself, and at once he has more faults than Launce's sweetheart; he is getting above himself and must be "toned down." In not a few instances, in consequence of this policy, intelligent colored men have been kept in the back ground and incompetent ones have been placed in positions in which they could only bring dishonor upon the people and party of which they were the official representatives. But "patient sufferance is the badge of their tribe," and the intelligent men of the South have submitted to this most mortifying humiliation with their accustomed forbearance, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and longer sufferance would be pusillanimity most pitiful and abject. While this cause has perhaps, as yet, not contributed much directly to the defeat of the party, it has undoubtedly had an important indirect influence, for the strength they have spent in maintaining their dignity within the party might have been used against the foes without, and many additional scores of capable colored men in official positions might have been enumerated with Elliott, Ransier, Wright and Rainey to the credit of their race and that of the Republican party. The party is essentially composed of men of convictions; its principles are either right or wrong; if right, they must be carried out; if wrong, they should be abandoned. Defeat will ever and invariably be the result of its leaders attempting to "falter" with those principles "in a double sense." Any attempt of them to keep the word of promise to the nation's ear, and break it to her hope, will certainly not pass without observation nor without effective rebuke. J. C. C.

The Knights Templar, guests of our city and attendants on the ceremonies incident to the 19th Triennial Convocation of their order in the United States, have been blessed with weather as balmy and plesant this week as the most sanguine of well wishers could have desired. The thousands, of strangers together with our own citizens witnessed a pageant on Tuesday and Friday in the march and parade of the divisions, such as certainly never before had place in any city of our country, on a like scale. The Sir Knights showy uniforms, their gleaming swords, waving banners and martial appearance carried us in fancy back to the medieval age, when chivalry took upon itself the pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the many pitched battles with the barbarians and unbelievers for the reclamation of that city by the true Knights of the Cross. Peter the Hermit with his hardy battle-scarred veterans, whose rugged frames and travel-stained garb told of hair-breadth perils and dangerous encounters, would have if he and they were now permitted to look upon successors, recognize in the gallant chevaliers, whose presence and generous cheer now enliven our city, the descendants of their order. Bound with a tie of brotherhood and love surpassing even that of woman, the Sir Knights, as citizens of a common country and great republic, cannot fail to receive impressions from their visit and intercourse here among so many differing but after all cohering strata of our people, that their trip already augurs unity and concord between every section of our common country for the future.

On last Sunday the Mayor and new members of the City Council notified the outgoing officials that they should, on the day following, Monday, assume charge of the municipality. Monday morning therefore, found the City Hall and the banque[illegible], on either side approaching it, crowded with anxious patriots who were willing to do and suffer in the service of the city. At noon Mayor Leeds and his seven associates gravely bowed out their predecessors, and the new Council assumed control. Himself an ardent tax resister in the past, the Mayor naturally spoke of the necessity of the city's debtors paying their bills, promising, of course, the most stringent reforms in his administration. The succeeding Tuesday, to carry out the idea of his message, his Honor, having found that the estemed widow of a lamented, deceased State official was holding a small place subject to his control, known as the archives, determined to cause a reduction in that office; so he promptly removed that incumbent, assuming the courtesy of sending for and notifying the deposed lady the succeeding day of his action. The uniform courtesy always exhibited by Mayor Wiltz on similar occasions, and the noticeable defection from that example in his successor, proves that after all the recent, city election, at least was not so much a Democratic victory (for Mayor Wiltz and his associates, with one exception, were straight Democrats and all *pro tempore*) as it was a triumph of purely White League ideas, for [illegible] now on kicking [illegible] the hands, black though they [illegible] which unfortunately assisted in placing them in power.

Judge Durell of the U. S. District Court has resigned.

GOSSIP.

AN RECEPTION—

Party given by Senator and Mrs. Pinchback on Tuesday night, the first inst., was the most brilliant and enjoyable entertainment of the season. The beauty, grace and wit of our fair ladies and gallant beaux were present,

"That eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The distinguished host and his gentle lady, noted for the *largesse* with which all their hospitalities

hitherto have abounded seemed on this occasion to have surpassed even themselves. Of the arrangements of the handsome parlors, library, where the gentlemen smoked and "smiled," supper room, etc., and the light and brilliancy of the well kept grounds it is unnecessary for us to dwell. Suffice it to say that these were elegant. The dancing, which, of course, formed the chief enjoyment of the night, was led by music that would charm the most diffident feet to consonance with such sweet sounds. Polkas, Mazourkas, Valses, Lancers, Quadrilles and Cotillions constituted the programme. Of the invited guests, gentlemen, we noticed the presence of Hon. James Lewis, Col. W. B. Barrett, Hon. Wm. G. Brown, Hon. P. G. Deslondes, Col. F. C. Antoine, Wm. Weeks, Esq., Jhn. H. Stars, Esq., Hon. T. T. Allain, Richard Keuner, Esq., Capt. A. P. Williams, Dr. J. P. Newman, A. L. Henderson, Esq., Louis S. Sinclair, Esq., Hon. Wm. Murrell, Maj. P. Z. Carlonge, F. W. Walthall, Esq., John. Roxborough, Esq., Hon. Robt. Isabelle, and Messrs. G. G. Johnson, J. O. Hoggott, Wm. R. Boyd, C. H. Merritt, A. Stewart, J. M. Vance, J. B. Kellar, and J. W. Watkins, of Washington, D. C. An agreeable feature of the occasion, to which Judge Sloanaker and the host alone were cognizant until their arrival, was the presence of a number of gentlemen, Knights Templar from New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Sir Knights were charmed with the elegance and genial hospitality of their host and his fair lady; the brethren of the mystic tie remained active participants in the pleasures of the evening while "the hours unheeded flew" until long after low Twelve, when they retired with the avowal that their distinguished host, his lady and their friends had afforded them one of the most pleasing reminiscences of their altogether agreeable pilgrimage to our city. One incident in this connection deserves notice. Of course, politics, on such an occasion, were altogether ignored; but among the visiting Sir Knights were several of the Democratic faith whose pleasure seemed all the greater from the generous reception they were accorded. The glee songs and toasts in the library will be long remembered by those present. The refrain "I Feel" by a quartette from the three States represented was handsomely rendered, as was also "Johnny Schmoker."

But to the real charm of the reception, the beautiful ladies! Our Crescent City is so noted for the incomparable loveliness of the gentler and better sex—that this reporter shall not attempt the vain task of depicting the individual comeliness present. The pencil of the artist could only describe the charming *coup d'œil* which the drawing rooms gave when under the sweet enchantment of music, the soft rustling of gossamer dresses, and the beauteous forms and lovely faces gracefully winding through the mazy dance gave a picture we frankly acknowledge our inability to report. Be ours an easier task. We will describe like a true Jenkins the dresses. Mrs. P. G. D., black grenadine trimmed with same, satin folds; ornaments, gold with roses. Miss E. D—e, plaid silk trimmed with bugles; ornaments, pearls. Mrs. Lt. Gov. A., green tarlatan, rose sash, pointe lace trimmings; coral and gold ornaments. Mrs. Col. L., blue rep silk trimmed with black guipure; gold and diamond ornaments. Miss C. G—s, white swiss, pink sash and flowers; ornaments, gold. Miss F. H—ns, cream colored alpaca, white satin trimmings with black and green fringe; ornaments, shells and pearls. Mrs. R. K—r, black grenadine with maroon sash; coral ornaments. Miss E. S—h, pink silk, white tulle overskirt pink sash, gold ornaments. Miss F. S—n, blue silk with white applique lace trimmings and sash, white lace sleeveless waist; coral and gold ornaments. Miss E. S—e, green plaid silk trimmed with green satin; pink roses in hair. Mrs. C. M—ll, black alpaca with satin trimmings; ornaments, pearls. Mrs. M. W—ll, green silk, white lace and bugle trimmings with pink buds; pearl ornaments. Mrs. Mc—l, gray silk, gray satin trimmings; ornaments, flowers. Mrs. W—ks, black grenadine, same trimmings; gold ornaments. Miss O. W—ms, white tarlatan with satin trimmings, white satin bodice with sash; pearl ornaments. Miss E. S—s, mozambique with gauze overskirt and sash; pearl ornaments. Miss A. D—y, canary silk, white illusion overskirt, with sash; gold ornaments. Mrs. M. S—r, pink and white grenadine with sash and sleeveless basque; pearl ornaments. Mrs. A. K—r, white tarlatan trimmed with satin, with blue sleeveless basque and sash; pearl ornaments. Miss A. R—as, pink satin, white overskirt with sash; gold ornaments. Mrs. P—ck, lavender silk, with purple satin trimmings; gold and diamond ornaments. Mrs. R. I—lle, gray silk, black sleeveless basque; gold ornaments. Shortly after midnight the guests sat down to supper; when amid the goodly viands and the sparkling wine mirth and hilarity had generous play. With toasts to the host and hostess, and among the gentlemen short bibulous speeches of the occasion, the hour or more spent at table was agreeably employed. Dancing resumed after supper, lasted until

"Morn,
Wak'd by the circling hours, with rosy hand
Unbarr'd the gates of light."

When with hearts joyously full the guests departed wishing many happy returns of such pleasing reunions.

THE RETURNING BOARD—

Have been engaged each day during the week with the compilation of the voto of the election last month. Thus far Orleans, St. Bernard, Plaquemines, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, Jefferson, St. James and Lafayette have been officially returned. In Carroll parish Mr. Gla and his counsel prove the returns therein, as they affect his candidacy for the Senate, to be fraudulent, establishing forgery and "general rascality," as Judge Sloanaker states it, upon his opponent. That and the Caddo parish case, in which last known violence and intimidation were practiced, remain undecided. The Board promising in the Carroll parish case to come to a decision sometime next week.

THE SIR KNIGHTS—

Templar of New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, accompanied by Judge A. B. Sloanaker, paid a visit to Gov. Pinchback at his residence last Sunday morning. They stated to their host the desire they had to meet with him, and the marked pleasure their visit gave them in making his acquaintance. Cordially greeted and generously received, after spending an hour or more in agreeable intercourse, Judge Sloanaker and his knightly friends departed more than satisfied with the impression obtained of Gov. Pinchback.

ON WEDNESDAY—

Gen. T. Morris Chester accompanied by the visiting Sir Knights of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, paid a visit to the Returning Board at the State House, and were formally received by ex-Gov. Welles, the chairman, who stated the nature of the duty the Board had to perform and of its intention to be guided by equity and fairness in its deliberations and canvass. The Knights next called on the Governor, Lt. Governor and other dignitaries, by all of whom they were pleasantly greeted.

THE CHRISTENING—

Of little Miss Elizabeth Pinckney Brown, adopted daughter of our esteemed State Superintendent of Education, Hon. Wm. G. Brown and his wife, by the Rev. Jas. Hayward, gave occasion last Saturday night to a very pleasant and charmingly entertaining children's party at the Superintendent's residence; which afforded a world of amusement and joy to the half hundred or more little bodies there, besides delighting the eyes of the parents and friends, onlookers, who joined in the occasion. Music and dancing with games of forfeit, and sweet kisses of happy boys and girls, filled up the hours. The afterpiece to the evening's entertainment being a nicely prepared supper, abounding with wholesome delicacies and generous viands, in which even the many grown ladies and gentlemen present participated. At an hour all too soon for the yet eager and joyous children, the party dismissed, delighted with the enjoyment of a charming occasion.

AT THE—

St. James Chapel on last Sunday morning there was a large audience in attendance to listen to an address delivered by Mr. Jas. M. Vance, on the subject of Education, before the Sunday school of said church. The Rev. James Handy, as Pastor, in a few well chosen words introduced the speaker, who made an address certainly commendable and well worthy of the occasion. The subject was appropriately handled, and the number of the speaker's friends present as also the general audience listened with pleased attention. Mr. Vance, as a representative young gentleman of our city, we are glad to note, is contributing his efforts for the advancement of our youth to that plane of positive usefulness and service where the duties of life will place them on attaining maturity.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER—

Addressed to the Chief of the Clan of Twenty-four Umbrellas, whose orders and decrees sometimes appear in these columns, has passed into our hands. It is so humorous and withal replete with such pungent satire that we publish it *verbatim et literatim*, satisfied that our readers will appreciate it:

"NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1874.

"To my sometimes perplexed, seldom misled;—but always game old chief. I have no desire even had i the ability to make a hero, much less a martyr, of you,—the hero part you have all the making in your own hands—and the martyr part you'll take devilish good care that no one else makes of you.—You have been enjoying your Otium cum Dige, ever so long I have been doing the same thing,—the comparison ends there,—you are compelled to stay at home to avoid the pressure of your friends and admirers.—I am compelled to do the same thing only for a very different reason; of late my expenses have far exceeded my income, and that notwithstanding the most rigid economy on my part,—to tell the truth I have been obliged to hunt up the most respectable among the corner grocerys where they sell whiskey for 5cts a glass.—I rather like this grocery business!—I could even stand manner whiskey than they generally set out to me; rather than forego the flattery that is heaped upon me, everytime i put in an appearance.—I am told every day that i am the greatest statesman, not to say Prophet;—that this people have yet produced;—that if i only had my just deserts I would rule the entire continent of America, the Greater portion of Europe; and the mystery about the whole infernal business is: that I believe it;—I have even went so far supposing that these ragtag and bobtail had seen in me, what I was never able to see in myself;—that I have made the most extravagant promises; i really dont believe there is a single office State or National that I have not promised 2 or 3 of these old topers, from supernumerary of police to collector of the port inclusive.—I emerged from my domicil this morning with 10cts in my pocket 5cts for boot-heel tobacco and 5cts for camphor, the tobacco i found without any trouble, but i am sorry to say no camphor was to be had; after one or two ineffectual attempts I was compelled to compromise on straight whiskey—it done me good,—Maybe because i am used to it, but my intention was camphor nevertheless.— However before i could retreat, I was beset by 3 or 4 of my admirers. one in particular,—a short wheezy purple nosed old rooster—with pantaloons preposterously short, old cowhide shoes—and no socks whatever,—to this old gentleman i had held out hopes of making him in a very short time State auditor,—one great advantage he would have over the present incumbent; was,—he didnt know enough to steal, but for backbiting and slandering his superiors; and keeping out of the way of punishment;—the old man was the only one I could trust as his equal,—he was very importunate to know when he would be sworn in; I told him the election was over, and we were all syphered out of political existence, but it neednt disturb him in the least—as the present auditor had published over his own signature his intention to resign if the treasurer was reelected; as that has happened why it would be better to wait untill he resigned than to trouble the Gov. to make the vacancy. this seemed to satisfy the old saint; the only difficulty, and that was a grave one with him,—was how to keep up his bitters and hash until the comeing of that blessed event, I suggested the Landlord as the proper person to apply to in such an emergency, that wouldnt begin to do,—the why not he kept to himself. I next casually observed that there was something if properly worked upon in dark nights,—this was a stunner, it puzzled the old sinner not a little;—he had no objection but somebody must find him the work,—as it was entirely out of my power to go any further with the old cuss, i told him it was altogether his own fault,—now that he had such brilliant prospects opening up before him, if he allowed himself to be starved to death; however if the worst came to the worst;—I had my eye on Half a dozen who would willingly take his place; I succeeded in getting away from my constituents, without dispensing, any more patronage, and concluded I would write you of my doings, and see if you can show any good reason why I am outside of a Lunatic Asylum. if you can i am yours as ever to command JAR.

According to the Milwaukee *News*, a young lady asked a bookseller's clerk if he had "Festus," "No," was the Answer, "but I'm afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

ALCORN

UNIVERSITY

This University occupies the site of the Institution formerly known as Oakland College, in Claiborne County, Miss., four and one half miles Northeast from Rodney, on the Mississippi river.

The location, far removed from the contaminating influences of city life, is high and healthful; and the surroundings are agreeable and attractive in an eminent degree.

Its commodious buildings, all erected and furnished for Academic purposes, are situated in a beautiful Oak Grove, gently undulating, and clothed in a perennial dress of verdure pleasing to the eye, and conducive to health and quietude.

No discrimination is recognized by the Institution on account of color, caste, religion or other class-distinction.

The ample endowment of the

UNIVERSITY

enables it to offer its facilities at a very low rate:

Board, Washing, Bed-Room Furniture, Fuel and Lights, are furnished to each student at the rate of Ten Dollars per month—payable in advance.

No charge is made for tuition to students coming from this State. A matriculation fee of fifteen dollars is required from students coming from other States.

A competent corps of teachers are employed to give thorough instruction in all the branches usually embraced in the curriculum of American Colleges.

For further information, address
H. R. REVELS, D. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Or W. R. FURNISS, Dean of the Faculty, Rhodney, Miss., May 1874.

AWAKE AND ASLEEP.

These Oil Chromos will be sent mounted complete for framing on receipt of 50 cts. Two new Chromos, THE CHERRY GIRLS; also, SMILES and TEARS, same price. A BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET OF FLOWERS for 30 cts., or two different subjects for 50 cts. BRILLIANT FRUIT CHROMOS, mounted, 9x11; only $7 per 100. Superb German Landscape, mounted, 9x11, $8 per 100. Retail price, 20 cts. each, or two for 50 cts. Scrap Book Chromos, assorted, $1 per 100. Departure and Return of THE LIFE BOAT, only $1 50 per pair. If you are in need of employment send $5 for a portofolio with choice stock of Chromos, and commence work at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars free, or illustrated Circular on receipt of 3 cent stamp.

BOSTON FRAME AND CHROMO CO.,
292 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
oct31 tf

G. CASANAVE,

UNDERTAKER

88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
NEW ORLEANS

Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
No. 110 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

—DEALER IN—

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,

No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 8, 1874.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

SAZERAC BRANDIES

GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

J. T. NEWMAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—No. 21 Canal Street,
mar21 NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS Q.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, December 5, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10.

HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of	$10,000 is		$10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of	500 are		15,000
200 prizes of	100 are		20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		$1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
9 approximations of $600 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are		1,800
270 Prizes, amounting to		$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATIO PRIZES.

The 9 remaining units of the same ten of numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the $20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $800. If Ticket No. 231 draws the $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the $5000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be each entitled to $100.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50; Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans,
Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.
feb28 '74

PHILIP WERLEIN.

THE SOUTHERN AGENT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS, PLEYEL, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEEDHAM & SONS' SILVER TONGUE, J. ESTY & CO. AND PRINCE ORGANS,

Has constantly on hand at his Salesrooms,

80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

Pianos, Organs, and Brass Instruments sold for cash or on time. A discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum allowed for cash.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Small Instruments.

PHILIP WERLEIN.
mar21 80 82 and 90 Baronne Street

Leeland University.

The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. Gamoney, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

Students for the ministry will be admitted free of charge, and *for such, a special course* of Instruction will be immediately provided.

For all other pupils of either sex, a moderate tuition fee will be required.

Until the day of opening, all enquiries may be addressed to Rev. Wm. Hollinson, (late principal,) New Orleans, La., or to the Rev. J. B. Simmons, D. D., 150 Nassau street, New York City.

After Oct. 30th, 1872, address,
REV. S. B. GREGORY, A. M.,
New Orleans, La.

Leeland University is the building in process of erection on the corner of St. Charles and Chestnut streets,—out towards Carrollton

BARNETT & CAMMACK,

BROKERS,

12.....Carondelet Street.....12

BUY AND SELL

Bonds, Stocks, Securities, State and City Indebtedness.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURITIES.

Special attention to settlement of

TAXES AND LICENSES.

July 25, 1874-1y

LOUISIANA STATE REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unalterable allegiance to and confidence in the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana, and while we regret that he has not yet been seated, we have every faith that the Senate of the United States will, in due time, honor his credentials as one of the representatives of the sovereign State of Louisiana. But in case it should be deemed necessary for the General Assembly of Louisiana, at its next session, to ratify his credentials as United States Senator, we hereby nominate and re-indorse the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback as our unanimous choice and only candidate for United States Senator from this State, and direct all the Republican members of the General Assembly to put in force and execute this declaration of the deliberate wisdom of the Republican party in Convention assembled.

The Republican party of Louisiana, assembled in convention in the city of New Orleans on the fifth day of August, 1874, assumes and declares that the National Republican party is a party of positive principles and definite purpose; a party of grand achievements and a glorious history; a party of internal improvements and of material development; a party of peace and order, of liberty and law, of universal suffrage and equal rights. That it is a party capable of purifying its own organization as well as of devising reformatory measures for the public good; therefore, be it,

1. Resolved, That its past history entitled it to future confidence, and again reiterate our faith in and pledge ourselves to the support of the principles enunciated in its national platform, adopted at Philadelphia.

2. That we cordially indorse the liberal, enlightened and just policy of President Grant and the national administration, both in domestic and foreign affairs.

3. That our present State government, in the face of unparalleled difficulties, has achieved substantial reforms, and by its patient and firm adherence to the right curse under an organized system of villification and misrepresentation at home and abroad, deserves and has the unqualified approval and support of a large majority of the people of this State, of whom it is the true and lawful representative.

4. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the reduction of the expense of the State government to the lowest possible point consistent with an efficient administration. We distinctly announce this obligation to be binding upon us and due alike to the people of the State and to their creditors: and we specifically set forth our intention to secure a reduction of the heavy and unnecessary expenses of the assessment and collection of the revenue.

5. That duty and sound policy alike constrain us to nominate and support for office none but men of known honesty and capacity and that men who are unmindful of the interests of the State, and whose records are a reproach to the party shall not be permitted to force themselves upon us in any capacity, under any pretence whatever.

6. That the misfortunes of war, of floods and internal disturbances and previous maladministration so seriously impaired the resources of the State as to render absolutely necessary the passage by the last Legislature of the law known as the funding bill, which we approve as representing the utmost limits of our ability to pay, and more than the value received by the State for the indebtedness now outstanding; and we also declare our unqualified approval of the proposed constitutional amendments limiting the State debt to $18,000,000 and taxation to twelve and a half mills (except for schools purposes) and applying the revenues of each year to the payment of the expenses of that year.

7. That the approaching general election must be a fair, peaceable and free election, at which every legal and qualified elector shall have the opportunity to cast his ballot for such candidates as he prefers without intimidation and without illegal contrivances to deprive him of his vote; and every legal vote cast must be counted and credited as polled; and to this end such a selection of officers to take charge of registration and election should be made as will satisfy citizens of all parties that the Republican party at least does not expect or desire anything else than a fair election.

8. That we condemn the spirit of violence manifested in certain localities by the Democratic party as being in violation of public peace and good order, and destructive of the good name and best interests of the State; the suppression of all violence is demanded by every law-abiding citizen of the State.

8. That we invoke the assistance of Congress toward the early completion of those national works, the Fort St. Philip canal and the system of levees for the redemption and protection of the alluvial lands of the Mississippi river.

10. That we declare our belief that nothing but disaster can result from a conflict of the two races in this State, and we discountenance and condemn all efforts to foment such a conflict being satisfied that the true interests of both races lie in a just and harmonious adjustment of the relations of race, labor and capital, and the united efforts of all good men to promote the common interests, and we believe that with such peace and harmony and such united efforts, the return of a high degree of prosperity to Louisiana will not be long delayed.

11. That we approve and indorse the civil rights bill now pending before Congress.

12. That we sympathize with the patriotic men in Cuba who fight for liberty, and that we urge upon the national Congress the early recognition of the independence of Cuba, and hereby instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts and influence to this end.

Resolved, that a committee, to consist of fifteen members, be appointed by the chair to be known as "the Committee on Peace and Order," and whose duty it shall be to collect all information concerning the organization and objects of the White League and kindred organizations; the policy advocated by said League through public speeches, and to report in what manner and to what extent ostricism, intimidation and violence has been exercised by said organizations.

ON PEACE AND ORDER.

Gantt, of St. Landry, chairman; Sefforton, of Baton Rouge; Dunn, of Morehouse; Brookshir, of Vermilion; Wells, of Rapides; Greenof Orleans; Twitchell, of Red River; Stamps, of Orleans; Bochon, of St. Martin; Greene of Lincoln; Cage, of Terrebonne; Myers, of Natchitoches; Kenner, of Orleans; Alexander, of Catahoula; W. W. Madison, of Madiso

MASONIC.

A. · Y. · M. ·

BERRY LODGE No. 45, A. · Y. · M. · Wm. Weeks, W. · M. ·, meets at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets, First Saturday evening of every month.

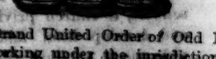
OSCAR J. DUNN LODGE, No. 528, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

BUTLER LODGE, No. 1336, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

ST. LUKE LODGE No. 65, A. · Y. · M. · Wm. Thompson, W. · M. · Meets Second Saturday of every month at the Masonic Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude Streets.

U. O. S. BROTHERHOOD EDEN LODGE No. 1, Wm. Thompson, E. · M. · Meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, First Friday evening of each month.

DIRECTORY



Of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, by Authority of the Committee of Management in England.

AMOS LODGE, No. 1487, meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

WM. THOMPSON LODGE, No. 1507 meets at the Odd Fellows' Hall, 118 Carondelet street.

PRIDE OF LOUISIANA LODGE, No. 1529, meets at Home Missionary Hall, Franklin street.

UNITED DAUGHTER OF AMERICA—Benevolent Society, meets at the Lutheran Hall, 318 Gravier street Second Monday evening of every month.

WM. THOMPSON,
President.
ALONZO LEWIS, Secretary.

UNION FRIENDS—Male and Female—Benevolent Society, meets at the Union Bethel, on Camp street, Second Wednesday evening of each month.

H. BANKS, President.
WM. THOMPSON, Directory.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

—OF—

PHILADELPHIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This College holds three sessions each year. The first session commences October 3d, and continues until the end of December; the second session commences January 4th, 1875, and continues until the end of March; the third session commences April 1st, and continues until the end of June.

It has an able corps of twelve Professors, and every Department of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

Every facility in the way of illustrations, morbid specimens, herbarium, chemical and philosophical apparatus, microscopes, instruments of the latest invention for physical examination and diagnosis, will be provided.

Splendid Hospital and Clinical Instruction are afforded; Free Tickets to all our City Hospitals are provided; Dissecting Material abundant at a nominal cost.

Perpetual Scholarships are sold for $60, which pays for all the Professors's Tickets until graduation. Matriculation Fee, $5; Demonstrator's Ticket, $5; Diploma Fee, $30.

For Circular and additional particulars, address

Prof. JOHN BUCHANAN, M. D.,
DEAN, 514 Pine Street,
June 6 '4. Philadelphia, Pa.

GET YOUR SHIRTS

—AT—

S. N. MOODY'S,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

SHIPPED C. O. D. EVERYWHERE

MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

Try Six Champion Shirts for $9,

Equal in style and fit to those which have taken the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods of every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

man than the golden wedges of Ophir."

Here we rest our hope on God, and stand. In accordance with this theory a negro has as a good right to protection, to the enjoyment of liberty, to the development of all its powers of body, mind and soul, as has an American or an European. True, to-day, it is trampled in the dust, and there is a carnival of crime in many portions of the South.

The nation cannot afford to have this state of things continue. The deliverances wrought for us by Jehovah, so fast as we manifested our allegiance to the Rights of Man; make it imperative that we go forward. We must make the Declaration of Independence mean what it says. No matter though men declare themselves opposed to negro equality, and throw communities into a state of revolution to maintain their opinions, we must with Abraham Lincoln, declare, "If the Declaration of Independence is founded on the truth, *let us stick to it.*"

THE NEGRO A NATURAL HELPER

3. This theory of the Apostle furnishes a basis for national hope. We need the negro in the South as much as we need the Swede and Russian in the North, the German in the Central basin, and the Chinaman on the Western coast. The South is becoming poor because she refuses to accept the situation, and make of what she has. Give the negro a welcome to schools, to church privileges, culture and develop him, and you give a welcome to a nature which in the past made Carthage the glory of the world. Treat him as a representative of an inferior race, ignore his possibilities, and the South debases him and impoverishes herself. He is to-day denied a place in the steamboat and the car in the South. Thousands of houses are empty which might be profitably rented to negroes, but the caste feeling, born of heathenism, prevents it.

Farms might be tilled, but neighborhood civilities are forbidden to the black man. The spirit of caste rules in America as much as it rules in India, and its influence is as pernicious.

It is not alone in the South this spirit is rife. It is manifested in the North as well as in the South. Though it has been authoritatively said that the Senate Civil Rights Bill gives to colored parents the right to send their childrens to any of the public schools, yet from many of them they are excluded. It is a shame, and it is a peril that this is the case.

God will not be mocked. The civil war was God's protest against man's inhumanity to man. The first born of the nation were laid as a sacrifice on the altar of our iniquity. It ought to teach us a lesson.

A QUEER WOMAN ORATOR.

They have a queer woman orator in San Francisco. Here is a portion of a speech she made recently: "They say man was created first. S'pos'n' he was! Ain't first experiments always failures? If I was a bettin' man I'd bet two dollars and a ha'f they are. The only decent thing about him, anyhow, was a rib and that went to make something better. And then they throw it in our face about Eve taking the apple. I'll bet five dollars Adam boosted her up in the tree, and then only gave her the core. And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instinct, he sneaked behind Eve's Grecien bend, and "Twarn't me, 'twas her.' Bring up your little daughters to love and caress the ballot, and when they are old and scrawny they will not depart from it. Teach them that man occupies no position that women cannot fill, even to a pair of pants. Teach them that without the ballot women is simply a cooking and washing machine; that with it she can just run her little roost. We have plenty of ballot girls, but what we want is ballot women. I am astonished there ain't more interest manifested in this absorbing topic. Indeed this hall ought to be filled from dome to ceiling, and a couple of hundred climbing up the lightning-rod outside. Our speakers don't lack brains or influence, but there is one thing I wish they did lack, and that is their desire for a husband. No matter how rabid a woman is on the question, or how much she talks against the man on the platform, she grabs the first one that offers himself, and turns right straight round; and that's where we are weak. Most women think they're made for a purpose, and that was to have Mrs on their tombstone. They'd better be missed all their lives, and when they die, the more they are missed the better. I'm commander-in-chief of a large army of female women's ballots, and am cleaning out everything that looks like male sex, whilst the band plays 'See, the conquering hero comes.' Come with me to the worst portion of our great city. After ascending thirty-one flights of rickety stairs, what do we find? A miserable basement. In one corner sits a wretched woman, once the belle of the city. She makes vests. Twenty-four vests for a cent. Not a morsel of food has passed her lips since fall. Around her are fourteen children crying for bread. But, alas! she ain't got no bread; but with tears in her eyes she mournfully divides among them the last half of a tallow candle. Have I overdrawn this picture? No, sir; and if any man dare say I have, I'll guarantee to send him home on a shutter in less than ten minutes. [Emotion in the audience.]

THE WEEKLY BLADE,

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR.....$2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE.....$1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE.....1.65 each
With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are free of postage.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

oct31 tf

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight.....2 cts.
Each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.....2 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Dailies.....35 cts. per qr.
Weeklies.....5 " "
Monthlies (not over 4 oz).....3 " "
Quarterlies.....1 " "

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, free.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

On unsealed circulars, maps, prints, engravings, music, cards, photographs, types, cuttings, roots, seeds, etc., on one package to one address, prepaid, not exceeding two ounces, 1 cent; over two ounces and not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. The weight of packages is limited to twelve ounces, except books and printed matter, which are limited to 4 pounds.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety, by obtaining a Money Order, for which the fees are:

On $10 or less, 5 cents; over $10, and not exceeding $20, 10 cents; over $20, and not exceeding $50, 25 cents.

No order issued for more than $50.

POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

Internal Revenue Stamps cannot be used to pay postage.

Stamps cut from Stamped Envelopes are not allowed to be placed on other letters.

No article contained in a pass can be sent by mail.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY AND BAZAAR

Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Bazar will be sent for one year to any subscriber in the United States, Postage Prepaid, on receipt of *Four* Dollars by the Publishers.

Harper & Brothers' *Summer Book List.*

Under the Trees, Crown 8vo, cloth $2 00

Schweinfurth's Heart of Africa, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $800.

Motley's Life and Death of John of Barneveld, 2 vols, 8vo, cloth, $7 00.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East, 3 vols, 12mo, full Leather, Pocket-Book Form, $3 00 per vol., or the three vols in one, similar binding, $7 00.

Evangelical Alliance Conference, 1873, 8vo, cloth, nearly 800 pages, $6 00; sheep, $7 00; half calf, $8 50.

Five-Minute Chats with Young Women, 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

Northern California and the Sandwich Islands, profusely illustrated, 8vo, cloth, $3 50.

A Fast Life on the Modern Highway, illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1 50; paper, $1 00.

The Doctrine of Evolution, &c., 12mo, cloth, $1 00.

☞ Harper & Brothers will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

☞ Harper's Catalogue mailed free on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, N. Y.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

was established to meet a necessity that has long, and sometimes, painfully been felt to exist.

It was proposed through this journal to furnish to OUR PEOPLE the information—guidance—encouragement and counsel which they so much needed in the transition from their former unfortunate condition into the new and better estate of American citizenship.

In resuming its publication, we re-assure our readers and friends, that, holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State, or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious course, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemoral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we can not "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, The REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such ability as it can command the present and practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Governments which may be of national importance or of general application. It will do what may be done, within its sphere, to inform the people and improve the Governments.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of both are mutual; and that it is the duty of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends The REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial co-operation of every citizen in this essential labor.

Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

The REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at $2 per year, or six copies for $10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postal money order or registered letter.

The REPUBLIC, for 1874, will be furnished at the regular subscription price $2 per year, in magazine form, or at $3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and $10, may retain $2 for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1873. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of ten cents.

Address
REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement,

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most fastidious circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
together with
Music and Poetry.

The paper contains no bitter sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....$6 00
One copy for 6 months.....3 00
One copy for 3 months.....1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January and July, but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts, $7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLY MAGAZINE

and either
"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"
"Atlantic Monthly,"
"Harper's Magazine,"
"Weekly," or "Bazar," or
"Godey's Lady's Book,"
one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe.—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State very plainly written as possible. Marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.

120 Lexington Avenue,
Cor. E. 28th St., NEW YORK,

An Independent Physician,

TREATS ALL FORMS OF

CHRONIC DISEASE,

AND RECEIVES

Letters from all parts of the Civilized World.

BY HIS ORIGINAL WAY OF

Conducting a Medical Practice

HE IS TREATING

Numerous Patients in Europe, the West Indies, the Dominion of Canada, and in every State of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL FREE OF CHARGE.

No mercurial medicines or deleterious drugs used. Has during the past twenty years treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or observed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All invalids at a distance are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be furnished (by mail) free, as at the office. A complete system of registering prevents mistake or confusion. Case books never consulted, except by the physicians of the establishment. For free consultation send for list of questions.

A sixty-page pamphlet of evidences of success sent free also.

Address Dr. H. B. FOOTE,
Box 788, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. FOOTE is the author of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book that reached a circulation of over 250,000 copies; also, of "PLAIN HOME TALK," more recently published, which has run to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "SCIENCE IN STORY," which is now being published in series, commencing with

(a set of which, except the first-mentioned work (which is out of print), will be sent free on application to either Dr. FOOTE, or the Fowler Hill Publishing Company, whose office is 130 East 20th Street. Agents—both men and women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginnings of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. FOOTE'S popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORY" is just the thing for the young. Send for contents tables and see for yourselves. The former answers a hundred of questions which ladies and gentlemen feel a delicacy about asking of their physicians. There is nothing in literature at all like either of the popular works. Address as above. Dr. FOOTE'S can only be had of agents or of the Publishers. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is published in both the English and German languages. Obtain more.

Agents Wanted.

ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

oct31 1y

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Clio—Boys and Girls; Lyon, bet. St. Charles and Prytanik.

Coliseum—Girls; Coliseum, bet Valence and Bordeaux.

Dauphine—Boys and Girls; cor. Dauphine ann Hancock.

Derbigny—Boys and Girls; Derbigny, bet. Customhouse and Bienville.

DeSoto—Girls; Mandeville, bet. Rampart and St. Claude.

Dryades—Boys and Girls; corner Dryades and Sixth streets.

Edmonia—Girls; 454 Common.

Elmira—Boys and Girls; Elmira, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

Fillmore—Boys; Aourbon, between St. Claude and Manda.

Fisk—Yoys; cor Franklin and Perdide.

Franklin—Girls, St. Charles, bet. Girod and Julia.

Fulton—Boys and Girls; corner Fulton and Josephine.

Gentilly—Boys and Girls; Gentilly Station, Elysian Fields.

Girls' High School—First, Fourth, and Sixth District, Chestnut, bet Jackson and Philip.

Girls' High School—Second, Third and Fifth Districts, Royal, corner Hospital.

Greenville—Boys and Girls; Market, bet. Chestnut and Walnut.

Hancock—Boys and Girls; North Peter, bet. Monroe and Hancock.

Hospital—Boys and Girls; 134 Hospital.

Jackson—Boys; corner Magazine and Terpsichore.

Jackson—Girls; Magazine, bet. Terpsichore and Robin.

Jefferson—Boys; Dryades, bet. Erato and Thalia.

Jersey—Boys and Girls; Jersey, bet. Boadeaux and Valence.

Keller—Boys and Girls; Magnolia, bet. Felicity and St. Andrew.

Laurel—Boys; corner Laurel and Philip.

Laurel and McDonough Branch—Boys and Girls; St. Mary, bet. Rousseau and Religious.

Lincoln—Boys and Girls; corner Cadiz and Coliseum.

Live Oak—Boys and Girls; corner Constance and Ninth.

Locust—Boys; Locust, bet. Clio and Erato.

Madison—Girls; cor. Prieur and Palmyra.

Magazine—Boys and Girls; Magazine, bet. Toledano and Louisiana Avenue.

Magnolia—Boys and Girls; Carondelet between Jackson and Philip.

Marengo—Boys and Girls; Marengo, bet. Magazine and Constance.

Marigny—Boys and Girls; corner Marigny and Urquhart.

Marshall—Boys; Church, bet. Girod and Julia.

Mason—Boys and Girls; Genois, bet. Gravier and Common.

McCarthy—Boys; Pauline, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Napoleon Avenue—Girls; Napoleon Avenue, bet. Magazine and Camp.

New Orleans Central High School—Boys; 37, 39 and 41 Burgundy.

Orleans—Boys and Girls; Orleans, bet. North Prieur and Johnson.

Rampart—Girls; Rampart, bet. St. Louis and Bourbon.

Robertson—Girls; corner Dauphine and North Robertson.

St. Andrew—Boys and Girls; corner St. Andrew and Willow.

St. Ann—Girls; St. Ann, bet. Marais and Villere.

St. Philip—Boys; St. Philip, bet. Royal and Bourbon.

Summer—Boys; 352 Common.

Valletta—Boys and Girls; Valletta, bet. Alix and Eliza.

Villere—Boys and Girls; Villere, bet. St. Anthony and Bourbon.

Washington—Girls; cor. Chartres and Piety.

Webster—Girls; corner Dryades and Erato.

ASYLUMS.

Asylum for Destitute Orphans Boys—St. Charles, bet. Valmont and Dufossat, Jefferson City.

Asylum for the Little Sisters of the Poor—Laharpe, bet. Johnson and Prieur.

Beauregard Asylum—Pauline, between Claude and Rampart.

Boys' House of Refuge—Feuillat, southeast corner Magnolia.

Convent of Mercy, Josephine, corner Constance.

Female Asylum of the Immaculate Conception—871 Rampart, corner Elmira, Third District.

Female Orphan Asylum of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel—33 Piety, bet. Dauphine and Royal.

German Protestant Asylum—State, bet. Camp and Chestnut.

Girard Asylum—Metairie Road, bet. St. Louis and Conti.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Tchoupitoulas, southwest corner Second.

Home for the Aged and Infirm—Washington Avenue, cor. Locust.

House of Refuge for Destitute Girls—Annunciation, corner Calliope.

House of the Good Shepherd—Bienville, bet Broad and Dollonde.

Indigent Colored Orphan Asylum—393 Dauphine.

Insane Asylum—Orleans, bet. Marais and Liberty.

Jewish Widows and Orphan Asylum—Jackson, corner Chippewa.

Louisiana Retreat, Insane Asylum—Nashville Avenue, sw. corner Magazine; Hurstville.

Mt. Carmel Asylum—53 Piety street.

Mt. Carmel Convent—200 Hospital.

New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum—Clio, between Camp and Prytania.

Poydras Orphan Asylum for Females—Magazine, between Leontine and Peters, Jefferson.

Protestant Orphan Home—Seventh, cor Constance.

Providence Asylum for Colored Female Children—Hospital, cor Tonti.

St. Ann's Asylum—Prytania, cor St. Mary.

St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum—East side Magazine, bet. St. Andrew and Josephine.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum—Chartres, bet. Mazant and French.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys—371 Bienville.

St. Vincent's Infant Asylum—Magazine, cor. Race.

Widows and Orphans Home, Jewish—Jackson, cor. Chippewa.

St. Joseph's Convent—St. Philip, cor. Galvez.

St Mary's Dominican Convent—Dryades, cor. Calliope.

Ursuline Convent—Peters, bet. Treasure and Goodchildren.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Austria—A. Elmer Bader, Consul, 17 Carondelet.

Belgium—38 Chartres.

Brazil—A. F. Elliot, Vice-Consul, 184 Gravier.

Costa Rica—J. A. Quintero, Consul, Picayune Office.

Danish—H. Trellisan, Consul, 30 Magazine.

France—Charles Fourcomet, Acting Consul 11 St. Louis.

Great Britain—A. de G. Fonblanque, Consul, 13 Carondelet.

Greece—N. G. Benachi, Consul, 25 Carondelet.

Italy—G. Galli, Consul 77 Conti.

Mexico—L. M. Avendano, Acting Consul, 155 Common.

Netherlands—Amadee Comptourie, 39 Decatur.

Nicaragua and United States of Columbia—Room C, Gallier, Court.

Norway and Sweden—Wm. M. Perkins, 64 Carondelet.

German Empire—John Krutt Schmitt, Consul, 42 Perdido.

Portugal—A. J. Da Silva, Consul, 67 Decatur.

Russia—J. F. Schroder, Vice-Consul, 62 Baronne.

Spain—Carlos Pie, Consul, 113 Dauphine.

Switzerland—X. Weisenbach, consul 44 Carondelet.

Venezuela—Anderson D. Dreter, Consul, 27 Carondelet.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Crescent Express and Transfer Company—118 Gravier street.

Southern Express Company—Thos. M. Wescott, Agent, 164 Gravier and 15 Union streets.

C. E. Bozant—Proprietor Parish Express, 116 South Basin.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Balize Telegraph Company—864 Carondelet cor. Gravier street.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company—32 Carondelet street.

Stoker's European Telegraph Agency—22 Union street.

Western Union Telegraph Company—67 Camp street.

HOTELS.

Carondelet House—Carondelet corner Poydras.

Carrollton Hotel—D. Hickok, proprietor; Carrollton.

Cassidy's Hotel—Hugh Cassidy, proprietor, 170, 172 and 174 Gravier, and 38 Carondelet, European plan.

Central House—Mrs. D. Pownall, proprietor; 130 and 132 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.

City Hotel—Camp, corner Common.

Conti Verandah—23, 25 and 27 Conti.

Louisiana Hotel—213 and 215 Tchoupitoulas.

Ouachita House—116 Camp, opposite Lafayette Square; Bedditt & Hill, proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel—Rivers, Lonsdale & Co., proprietors St. Charles, bet. Common and Gravier.

St. Louis Hotel—St. Louis, bet. Chartres and Royal.

Texas Hotel—North Peters, near Delery.

Upper City Hotel—Magazine, corner Jackson.

Waverly Hotel—Corner Camp and Poydras; T. W. Kidder, prop'r.

NEWSPAPERS.

German Gazette—Daily and weekly; 108 Camp.

The Sentinel—Corner Short and Second streets Carrollton.

Louisiana State Register—Levee, southwest corner Cambronne, Carrollton.

Louisianian—13 Derbigny.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger—116 Poydras.

New Orleans Christian Advocate—110 and 112 Camp, Robert J. Harp, publisher.

New Orleans Bee—73 Chartres.

New Orleans Cotton and Produce Circular—122 Gravier.

New Orleans Picayune—66 Camp.

New Orleans Price Current—129 and 131 Gravier.

New Orleans Republican—94 Camp.

New Orleans Semi-Annual Trade Guide—13 and 15 Camp.

New Orleans Times—70 Camp.

Our Home Journal—68 Camp.

Southern Temperance Organ—139 Poydras.

Southwestern Presbyterian—40 Camp.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine—130 Canal.

RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad Depot: Algiers Ferry opposite Jackson Square.

New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern Railroad—Depot: Magnolia street, corner Calliope.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad—Depot: Foot of Canal street.

Pontchartrain Railroad Company—Eylsian Fields, corner Decatur.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

THE SYSTEM OF STRIKING WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For instance, if an alarm is given from Box No. 123, the bells will strike 1, then a pause of 5 seconds; then the bells will strike 2, then another pause of 5 seconds, and the bells will strike 3—123. There will be a pause of 10 seconds between each full number. Or if an alarm is given from Box No. 48, the bells will strike 4, then the pause of 5 seconds, and then strike 8—48. A General Alarm will be indicated by striking 15 blows upon the bells. An additional general alarm will be indicated by striking 20 blows, which will concentrate the entire Fire Department to the box from which the alarm sounded.

Boxes designated by * are automatic.

5 Corner Harmony and Levee streets
6 Corner Washington and Chippewa streets
7 Ninth Street Market
8 Corner Carondelet and Eight streets
9 " Prytania and Ninth streets
12 " Magnolia and Washington streets
*13 " Sixth and St. Denis streets
*14 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 22
15 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 23
16 Lafayette H. & L. Fire Co. No. 1
17 Corner Live Oak and First street
18 " Magazine and St. Andrew sts
19 " Rousseau and St. Mary streets
21 " St. Charles and First streets
23 " Dryades and St. Andrew streets
*24 " Keller Market
25 Corner Jackson and Coliseum street
26 " Jackson and Liberty streets
27 " Second and Dryades streets
29 " Market street and Levee
31 " Henderson street and Levee
32 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 12
34 Engine House of Fire Co. No. 1
35 Corner Market and Chippewa streets
36 Second Precinct Police Station
37 Corner Race and Magazine street
38 " Melpomine and Camp streets
41 Horse Station, St. Charles street
42 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 20, Thalia street
43 Corner Franklin and Terpsichore streets
47 " Gainnie and New Levee streets
*48 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 6, St. Joseph st.
51 Corner Constance and Erato streets
52 " Camp and St. Joseph streets
53 Engine House, Fire Company No. 18 Calliope street
54 Corner New Basin and Triton
56 " Howard and Clio streets
57 " Magnolia and Erato streets
61 " Erato and Franklin streets
65 " Julia and Levee streets
*7. Foot of Julia street
72 Corner Canal and Levee streets
73 " Magazine and Girod streets
*74 " Natchez and Tchoupatoulas streets
*81 " Canal and Camp streets
82 Engine House, No. 5 and City Hall
83 Engine House, Fire Company No. 11
84 Corner Carondelet and Common streets
121 Corner Ramparts and Canal streets
*123 " Rampart and Poydras streets
*124 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 14, Common street
*125 Workhouse, Girod street
*126 Corner Common and Rochoblave streets
*127 Corner Claiborne and Poydras streets
141 Corner Bienville and Old Levee streets
142 Corner St. Louis and Royal streets
143 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 7, Dauphine street
145 Corner Burgundy and Toulouse streets
146 Pelican H. & L. Fire Co. No. 4, Basin street
151 Canal and Robertson, Wood's Free
*152 Corner Bienville and Johnson sts
*186 " Derbigny and Conti street
214 " Old Levee and St. Philip streets
215 Police Station, Jackson Square
216 Corner Hospital and Dauphine streets
*217 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 10, Dumaine street
231 Corner Treme and Esplanade sts
232 " Rampart and Barracks sts
234 Treme Market and Parish Prison
235 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 21, Claiborne street
236 Corner Bayou Road and Claiborne streets
*241 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 3, Bayou Road
*242 Corner St. Anne and Nire streets
243 Stern's Factory, Frenchman and Broad streets
252 House H. & L. Fire Co. No. 3
253 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 9, Esplanade street
254 Engine House, Fire Co. No. 4, Victory street
312 Police Station, Elysian Fields st
313 Cor. Bagatelle and Esplanade sts
314 " Goodchildren and St. Antoine and Elysian Fields
315 " " "
316 " Claiborne and St. Bernard sts
412 " Laharpe and White sts., R. R. Depot
413 " Love and Spain streets
414 " Poet and St Urquhart streets
415 " Mandeville and Claiborne sts
513 Cotton Press and Levee
514 Washington Market
515 Corner Clouet and Rampart street
612 Engine House No. 24 Greatmen st near Port
*613 Corner Dauphine and Independence streets
614 Poland street Car Station
*615 United States Barracks
*616 Corner Raynes & Dauphine street

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

FOR 1874.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED!

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogous periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific Progress of the World; Descriptions with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds: Useful Notes, Facts, Receipts, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy: Records of the latest progress in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, New and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and in Domestic or Household Economy.

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Geography, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Horticulture, Agriculture, Architecture, Rural Economy, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and Health.

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who desires to be intelligently informed can afford, to be without this paper.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufactures, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all Professions, will find the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to be of great value. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room, every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School.

Published weekly, splendidly illustrated, only $3 a year.

The Yearly Numbers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to *Four Thousand ordinary Book pages.* An Official List of all Patents issued is published weekly. Specimen copies sent free. Address, the publishers, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, MESSRS. MUNN & Co., are solicitors of AMERICAN and FOREIGN Patents, have had over 25 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the world. If you have made an invention, write them a letter and send a sketch; they will promptly inform you, free of charge, whether your device is new and patentable. They will also send you, free of charge, a copy of the Patent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address MUNN & Co., 73 Park Row, New York.